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Two U.S. Ships Strafed At Tsingtao

State Department's Protest To Taipei

Washington, Feb. 27.—Two American merchant ships were attacked from air today in the harbour of Communist-held Tsingtao and the State Department revealed that it has protested to the Chinese Nationalists against the "lawless attack" on United States shipping.

The first reports did not identify the planes involved in today's bombing and attacks on the American ships, Flying Clipper and Pioneer Dale, but it was presumed here that they were Nationalist aircraft trying to enforce the blockade of the Communist-held mainland.

The United States Lines announced at the earliest possible date on Monday that its ship, Pioneer Dale, was being bombed and strafed while at anchor in the harbour of Tsingtao. The ship was not damaged, but the attack was a serious violation of international law, the State Department said. The ship was not damaged, but the attack was a serious violation of international law, the State Department said.

TRIFLING DAMAGE
The United States Lines said the damage to their ship was "trifling." They said the ship was now proceeding to Tokyo according to instructions.

The shipping company's report was received from Tokyo at 4:30 p.m. Tokyo time. The U.S. Lines said the Pioneer Dale was an 8,000-tonner with a crew of 50. Its cargo was not revealed.

The State Department's protest testifies that the latest attacks did not concern the latest attacks but that the United States is fully responsible for the violation of American rights on high seas and expects to receive a full and complete answer.

FULLY RESPONSIBLE
The note said, "The United States government holds that the Chinese (Nationalist) government is fully responsible for the violation of American rights on high seas and expects to receive a full and complete answer."

Berlin's 5-in Snowfall

Munich, Feb. 27.—The worst snow in years blocked highways throughout the German Zone of Germany today and slowed traffic on the international autobahn to Berlin to a bare trickle.

Berlin struggled to dig itself out from under a five-inch snowfall which drifted into midtown and tied up traffic. The drift, raised from one to three feet deep, old residents said it was the heaviest snowfall they could remember in Berlin.

It parts from the East Zone said there were very high snow drifts throughout the state of Thuringia. Trucks and cars were warned against travel on any of the superhighways in that zone. It was impossible under such conditions, to estimate the effect of Berlin's little blockade of Berlin.—United Press.

Testimony At Mercy Killing Trial

Manchester, New Hampshire, Feb. 27.—A nurse who witnessed the alleged mercy killing by Dr. Herman Sander testified today that the patient was alive when the doctor pumped air into her veins.

She was Miss Elizabeth Rose, 21, who was at the bedside of Mrs. Abbie Barrows, 59, cancer patient whose death Dr. Sander is accused of hastening.

Testifying for the prosecution, Miss Rose described how Dr. Albert Sander of the hospital staff examined the woman and found no pulse and heard no sound of life with a stethoscope. However, after he left the room, she added, she heard the patient's breath.

Mr. Barrows was gasping after Dr. Sander entered the room, witness continued. She said she heard a "hollow" sound when the doctor pumped air into the patient's veins.

Witness then described how she put a pulse on Mrs. Barrows at about 11 a.m. December 4. She then summoned Dr. Sander, staff physician at Hillsborough General Hospital, who was passing the door of the room where Mrs. Barrows lay. Dr. Sander was also unable to get a pulse or detect signs of life with a reflex hammer.—United Press.

Nationalisation To Be Left Out Of King's Speech

NEW CABINET MAY BE ANNOUNCED TODAY

London, Feb. 27.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, will discourage any reference to further nationalisation in the King's Speech outlining the Government's programme to the new Parliament, it was learned from a usually reliable source today.

With Labour's majority on a knife edge, the Prime Minister and his senior Ministers have decided that the Speech will not mention controversial legislation.

To introduce the business of the new Parliament on a high note of challenge might force an immediate test of strength between Labour and Conservatives before the new Left-wing administration, with its tiny majority, had got into its stride.

While Mr. Attlee continued his talks with the Inner Cabinet this afternoon on the reconstruction of the Government, Election results still coming in reduced Labour's narrow overall majority in the House of Commons to seven. Two Conservatives and a Liberal respectively won in three delayed North Scotland results announced today. The Labour Party now holds 315 seats to the Conservatives' 296, Liberals' nine and Independents' 3.

Mr. Attlee's reconstructed Government is expected to be announced either tomorrow or Wednesday. He was seen today by King George VI and intended to submit informally to him Cabinet and other Government changes already settled.

The list of new appointments, not necessarily extensive, may be announced in two instalments though the Prime Minister hopes, if possible, to list all the changes in a single statement.

Quarrels near the Government tonight made it clear that Mr. Attlee had received no visits from leaders or representatives of the Conservative or Liberal Parties.

BEVAN STAYS AWAY
Labour's Cabinet Left-wing leader, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, the Health Minister, does not appear to have been among the expected at No. 10 Downing Street, the Prime Minister's official residence.

The Cabinet's consultations have been confined mainly to the "Big Three"—Mr. Attlee, Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Deputy Prime Minister, and Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary. Together with Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. William Whitely, Government chief whip, Mr. Aneurin Bevan is not in the Inner Cabinet.

Meanwhile, Britain's immediate political future is still completely unpredictable. The Conservatives' leader, Mr. Winston Churchill, has summoned a meeting of his "Shadow Cabinet" tomorrow to discuss the situation arising from the "statelands" which members on Wednesday but which does not begin real business until after the Royal opening on March 6.

The Government's capacity to carry on indefinitely with its minute majority may hinge largely on the mood of its rank and file whom the leaders will meet behind closed doors on Wednesday to consider the Election aftermath.

FIRST DUTY
Observers think that the Government may well take the view that its first duty to its followers is to remain in office. Its task will be to satisfy the Party generally that this can be done without abandoning Socialist principles.

Much will depend upon the still unknown Election reactions of the Cabinet Left-wing leader, Mr. Bevan. Conservative newspapers have been headlining him as "sulk-ing" because the Cabinet did not take his advice for a November, 1949, Election.

He did not attend Saturday's Cabinet meeting, but this is believed to have been because of intestinal trouble. No one can imagine the Health Minister staying away from any place where a show-down might be on the cards.—Reuter.

Airliner Crashes
Prague, Feb. 27.—A Czechoslovak Airlines plane crashed today in Moravia and conflicting reports said between five and 27 persons were killed.—United Press.

Peasants In Revolt

Catanzaro, Italy, Feb. 27.—Landless and unemployed peasants of Southern Italy today seized 20,000 hectares (50,000 acres) of uncultivated estates in a new flareup of last autumn's still smouldering "peasant revolt."

The latest seizures were made in the early hours of this morning on the rolling hills and flat yellow-brown plains which border the Gulf of Taranto.

In the dim, grey light of dawn, dashed by rain which drove in from the sea, caravans of peasants wound their way from hill-top villages. In some cases they went back on to land which they had seized and then given up again last year after promises of "reform."

A peasant leader said today that local landowners had promised to apportion land and, where this was not possible, to give employment. These promises had not been kept, he said. So far, the peasants had ignored police orders to leave the land thus seized.—Reuter.

Sino-Soviet Treaty Moscow Came Off Second Best

LONDON EXPERTS' OPINION

London, Feb. 27.—A line by line study of the new Sino-Soviet treaty has convinced official quarters here that Moscow came off second best in its dealings with the Chinese Communist leader, Mao Tse-tung.

Experts who have been comparing the new treaty with the 1945 Sino-Soviet pact said that in many respects the new one represents a Russian climb down without precedent in recent foreign relations.

One expert said the new treaty differs from its forerunner in some important respects which should dispel any illusions that China must concede the category of a Soviet satellite.

It was pointed out that the 1945 treaty was a pact between Russia and China to wage war against Japan whereas the new treaty is a pledge of co-operation to bring about a Japanese peace settlement.

LOOPHOLE

Official experts said this aspect of the new treaty was important because it might be the basis of a solution to procedural difficulties in the way of the Japanese peace treaty.

It was pointed out that in 1945 China and Russia promised not to conclude any alliance against each other "or to take part in any coalition" directed against each other. The phrase is omitted in the new treaty, giving China a loophole for consultation or even co-operation with other powers providing that this did not constitute an act of aggression against Russia.

The new treaty furthermore includes a phrase not found in the 1945 pact. It said that relations will develop in conformity with the principles of equality and mutual interest. British experts believe that the Chinese Communist negotiators approached the Soviet government as equals and remained in Russia for nearly two months until they could depart as such.

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Leopard Still At Large

Lion Dogs Fail To Pick Up Scent

Oklahoma City, Feb. 27.—The search for the wild escaped leopard—which may be drugged with sleeping medicine—moved out of Lincoln Park Zoo today after seven "lion dogs" from Colorado failed to pick up the scent in the area.

Some 100 hunters who reported for today's search hoped that the lion dogs might be lured down by a narcotic-treated chunk of bone meat left near the leopard on Sunday night. The meat was gone on Monday morning.

The Zoo director, Mr. Eyster, said it might have been taken by raccoons or skunks but he added, "I hope the leopard got some of it." He added that "the cat ought to be pretty hungry by now."

Dogs handled by professional hunters were led into the 20-foot deep pit from which the leopard leaped to safety on Saturday and sniffed eagerly.

Then the dogs nosed around the zoo area for 45 minutes but the scent was as elusive as the black spotted cat itself.

COAT TRAP ADVISED
City Park superintendent R. R. Murphy said the hunt was bogged down for lack of leads. He said, "As far as tips are concerned we are worse off than yesterday." He said three reports today proved groundless.

He conceded, "The leopard is just smarter than we are." A wild animal trainer for the world's biggest circus advised leopard hunters in Oklahoma City today that they need a "coat trap" advised.

(Contd. on Page 5, Col. 1)

Election Possibility

Broad Hint By Morrison

London, Feb. 27.—Saying that he was making no predictions, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Herbert Morrison, told a Labour Party jubilee celebration here tonight that they would be "wise to be prepared for another General Election sooner rather than later."

Thanking Party workers for having put out the biggest aggregate vote in British history, Mr. Morrison said this of the prospects for Labour in the next Election. "Subject to our people being wise and sensible in their propaganda in the meantime, it is, I think, a fair assumption that the Tories (Conservatives) have pulled their maximum."

He said that the British electorate would have a chance to think again before the next Election when "I hope it will decide to return Labour with an adequate working majority and not recreate the extremely difficult situation which will now face all the Parliamentary parties."

Of the Liberal Party vote of more than 2,000,000 with only nine seats won, Mr. Morrison said that the Liberals, as far as he could see, "have not done much good" themselves or anybody else.

He added, "It may well be that Liberal intervention damaged Labour no less than the Tories"—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

No Meeting Of Minds

ONE subject which Mr. Churchill endeavoured to make an issue during the recent election campaign was a new approach to Stalin to reach agreement between Soviet Russia and the Western powers over the control and outlawing of atomic weapons. The people of Britain displayed only polite interest in the proposition, but in the United States, a similar proposition by leading scientists and politicians produced a quick reaction from President Truman and the Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson. Mr. Acheson developed the theme that it was useless discussing new agreements with Russia until the Western powers had sufficiently consolidated their alliance to make the Soviet appreciate future agreements had to be based on the reality that the West was capable of seeing they were faithfully observed by the Russians. Both President Truman and Mr. Acheson emphasised that an agreement would be worthless unless the independent strength of the democracies was the ruling consideration. The declaration points up one of the most basic differences in political and moral philosophy between the Soviet Union and the Western democracies. It is one of the irreconcilables that make our present international course so difficult. It is not a new thing, nor is it a product of the atomic age. It is a very old division on the question of what makes pacts valid. The difference in judgment was expressed several centuries ago in the controversy between Grotius and Bynkershoek. The Western democracies have followed the Grotius position, while the Soviet Union, like Bismarck's Germany, Hitler and

Imperial Japan, have followed the opposite doctrine. The democracies hold that an international agreement derives its validity from a meeting of minds. Because there is such an agreement the parties are bound to honour and respect it until there is a subsequent meeting of minds invalidating the first. Having agreed to agree, it is imperative to remain in agreement until it is agreed to disagree. The meeting of minds is a compact, contractual in character. It cannot be invalidated by the will or act of one party. But only by both. The Soviet position, on the other hand, is that treaties derive their validity from the advantage that accrues to the contracting parties. When that advantage ceases to exist in the case of either party the agreement is held to have fallen of its own weight and to be invalid and inoperative. Only such a concept could explain the extreme cynicism of the shotgun wedding between Nazi Germany and Stalinist Russia. That same concept explained the bland Japanese contention that the Nine-Power Pacific Treaty was no longer operative or binding because "conditions had changed." President Truman and Mr. Acheson are not indulging in a verbal sparring match with the Soviet Union. They are down to bedrock on American, and incidentally British policy, on international law and on moral and political philosophy. The democracies cannot confidently suggest or promote an "agreement" at this point when they know that there is no meeting of minds on what shall make that "agreement" good.

84 PER CENT POLL

Today's polling brought votes for the main parties up to: Labour 12,248,957; Conservative 12,450,403; Liberal 2,634,482.

The aggregate vote recorded for the British General Election was tonight given as 28,700,000—a poll of 84 per cent.

The state of the parties to-night stood as follows:

Labour	315
Conservatives	296
Liberals	9
Irish Nationalists	2
Independent Liberals	1

The Speaker 623

The result still to come will be from Moss Side, Manchester, where polling will be on March 9. The Election here was postponed when the Conservative candidate died shortly before polling day.—Reuter.

Airliner Crashes

Prague, Feb. 27.—A Czechoslovak Airlines plane crashed today in Moravia and conflicting reports said between five and 27 persons were killed.—United Press.

More Disturbances In Asmara

Asmara, Feb. 27.—Pistol shots wounded four Coptic Christians and two others were clubbed in minor clashes in a Moslem quarter of Asmara today. But other African sectors of the city were calm after the recent riots.

The total curfew, which was imposed four days ago, was not re-applied after this morning's free hours, though this was regarded as a tentative relief.

Eritrean Moslems, Arabs and Yemenites were abandoning the African quarter of the city for the European section, which has remained undisturbed throughout the week of rioting, and many goods warehouses were transferred.

In the African market area Moslems and Coptic Christian

Eritrean businessmen were making inventories of their properties after last week's rioting.

Two Eritrean Copts will be on trial next week on charges of throwing hand grenades at a Moslem funeral procession near the Asmara Moslem Cemetery on Tuesday.

Captain J. C. Cooper, the Superintendent of the Asmara Divisional Headquarters of the Eritrean Police, told a British Court of Inquiry, which opened today, under Sir Frederick Pearce, the Chief Secretary to the Administration, that the Moslem procession on Tuesday was "orderly and non-provocative."

He said he was fired on while carrying out police duties after the bomb-throwing and had fired back, killing two people.

Members of the five-power United Nations Commission of Enquiry, who arrived today for visits to the country around Asmara to hear the views of the population.

Saturday's hearing of the Commission took statements by representatives of the Independent Eritrean United to Ethiopia Party, the Moslem League of the Western Province and the Italian community.

The first of these said that annexation and independence were the same thing. The Moslem League requested a 10-year British trusteeship only for the Western province, rejoining the annexation by the Sudan.

The Commission retained the Italian statement, a documentary one, for study.—Reuter.

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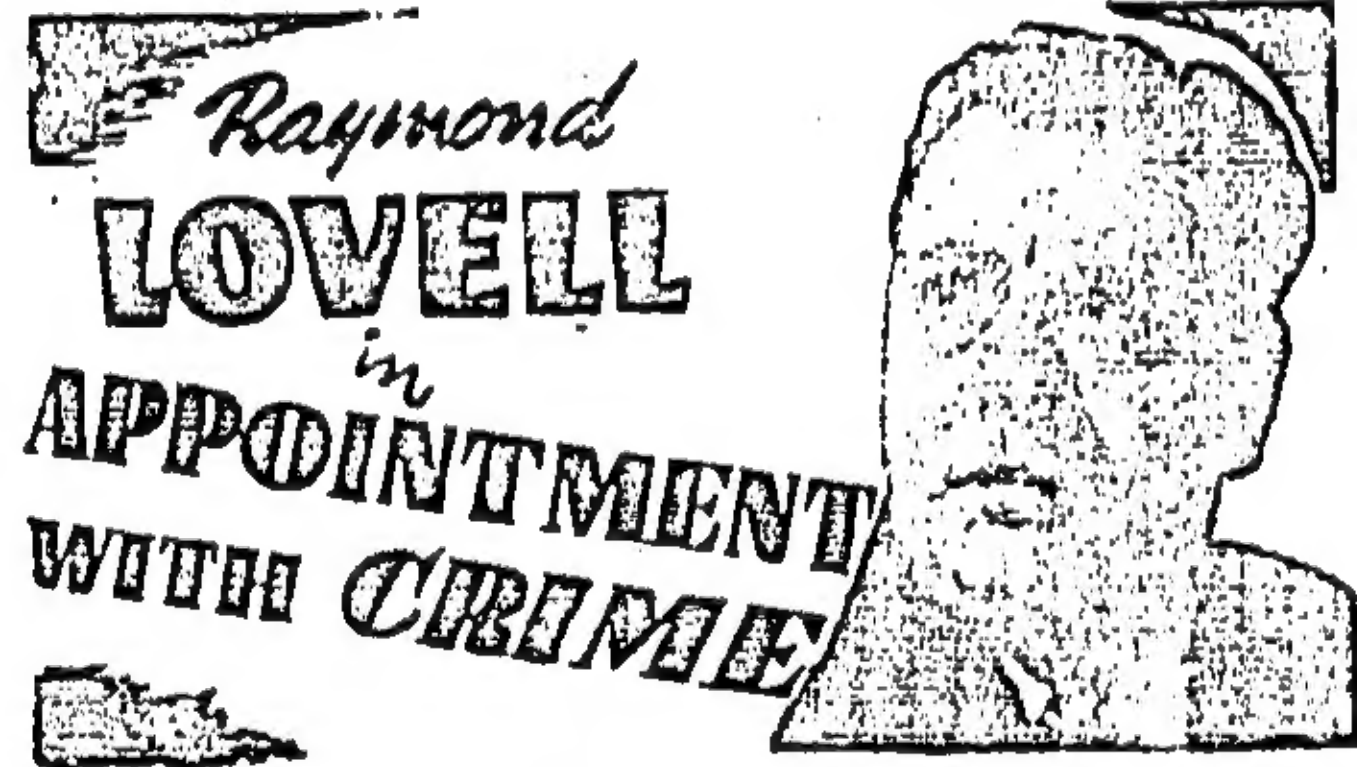


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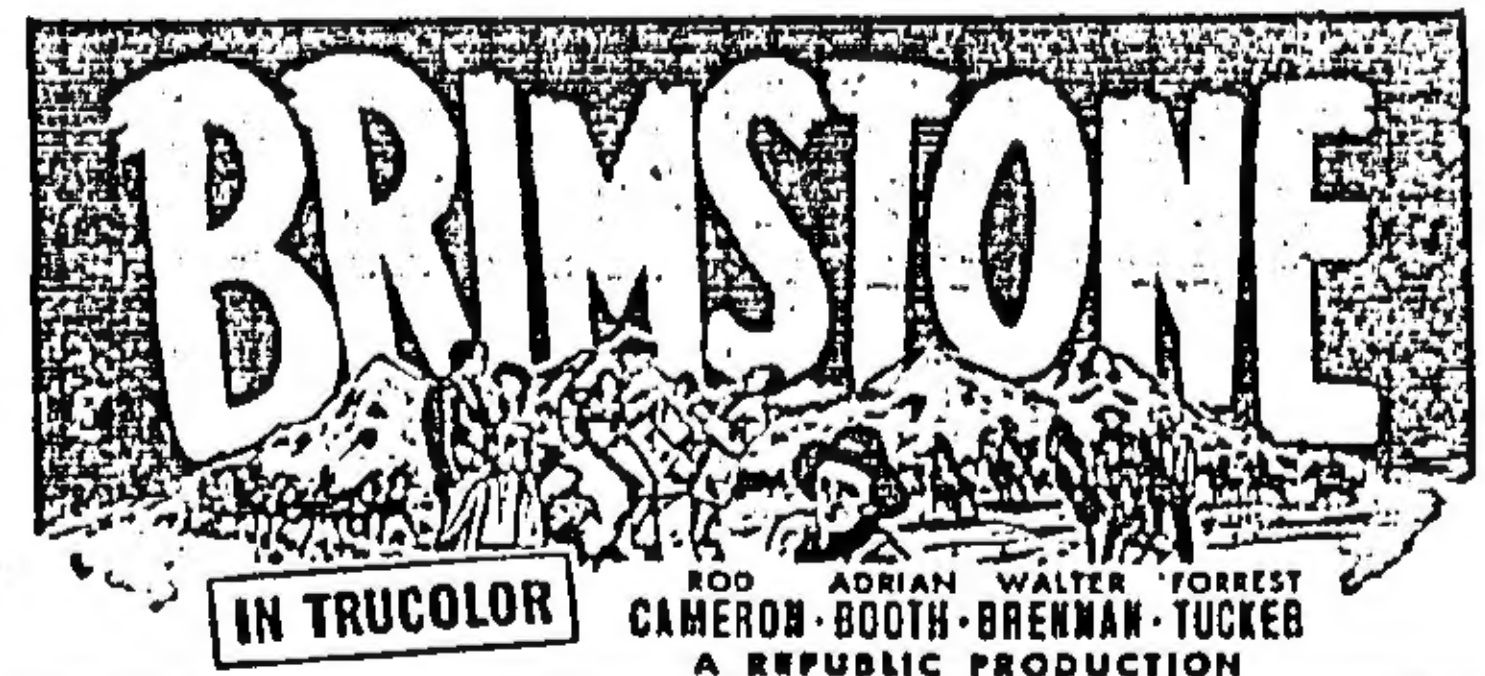
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GUESS WHO?

Hair style extraordinary
under a floppy hat. Jane
Fonda, of this short-cut plus
straggly-bob, is actress Jane
(Johnny's Belinda) Fonda, who
was recently in England making
the film 'Stage Fright'.
London Express Service.

Encourage Your Child To Create

By G. C. MYERS, Ph.D.

DON'T hamper the child when he is competing creatively with words, and don't hamper him with criticism about spelling, punctuation and the like but to urge him "to get it down". Spelling and punctuation are, of course, important, but not at the moment of creation.

I have advised teachers in evaluating a written "composition" even in the upper grades, high school and college, to measure or grade the composition first for its creative merit, then to measure it against mechanical standards. Most of us, alas, only the spelling, punctuation and grammar are noticed while the real literary merit is ignored.

You can see why I so frequently urge parents to record the words of their children. In doing so they gain a growing appreciation of his creations. They also encourage the youngster to go on creating.

Create With Words

I wish parents and teachers would continue to encourage the child to create with words after he has learned school, by taking down his oral creations or urge him as soon as he can write to put down his own words as they come to him any way he can get them down. But even the mechanics of his writing his own words hamper him, and some of his best ideas and expressions slip away before he can get them down. Fortunate the parent or teacher who can write in shorthand or has a machine for making recordings.

Some wise teachers induce individual children in the early grades to make up stories. The child later reads the stories. What better way of teaching the art of reading? Besides, the teacher who can help the child gradually learn thereby the simple steps in punctuation, capitalization and other rules of mechanics by pointing out these matters at another time, which she observed in recording his oral creations.

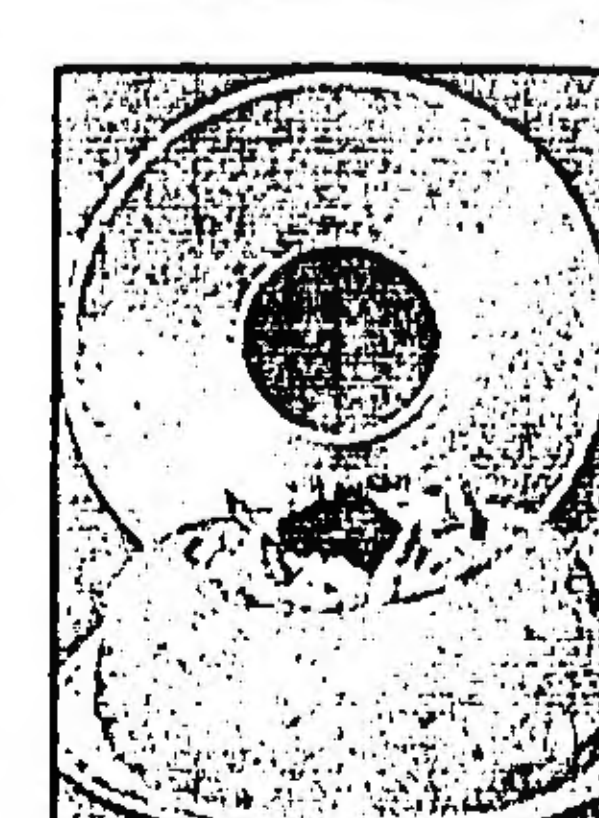
Final Copy

So what possibilities the young mother has at home to make reading attractive to the beginner. If she does not have a typewriter for making the final copy for the child to read she should print it neatly and boldly.

"Helping Children To Create," Lois Lenski, in the November issue of "Childhood Education," is a writer and illustrator of outstanding children's books. That whole volume is devoted to developing language arts in young children.

To quote from that article: "Creative expression can start long before the technique of writing is mastered. It should always be remembered that creation is a flow of ideas. Given a stimulus, ideas come pouring from the mind like water from a fountain. It is all too easy to stop this creative flow. Interruptions will stop it. Rules for punctuation, spelling, grammar, handwriting will stop it. . . . Rules and techniques should be discussed and taught at some other time, not during the period of creating."

GADGET

A polished aluminum border-
ring, ideal for making cakes,
Swedish tea rings, savoury
and sweet jellies for parties in
size 6in.
—(London Express Service)

WOMANSENSE

Kimonos Give Way To Skirts In Japan

TOKYO. LONG skirts with gilded buttons and glistening accessories are taking the place of elegant kimonos, once the symbol of the submissive Japanese women, in most of the large cities and towns in Japan today.

On the Ginza, the Oxford Street of Tokyo, one store in every five displays its windows with colourful dress materials, plastic handbags and belts, American-style shoes and other items that fascinate the feminine eye.

Even nylon stockings, supposed not yet to be available in Japan, are nothing unusual to the well-dressed woman these days.

This general postwar conversion from traditional to Western-style dress may be attributed to two main reasons:

1. The comparative cheapness of the Western dress—although today, four years after the end of the war, food, and not clothing, is still the largest item in a Japanese family's budget.

Even so, the average office girl may well have to spend two months' salary to make a fairly good quality suit. But it will cost her a fortune to get together a

UTILITY VERSUS TRADITION?

whole set of kimono, including such, together with all kinds of accompanying strings and foot-wear.

2. The simplicity and ease of the Western-style dresses is an advantage over the tight and complicated kimonos. So, what with crowded transport conditions and the bustle of everyday life, it is not surprising that the elaborate and elegant kimono is losing its popularity. Those who wore care-free slacks or baggy, knicker-bocker-life "pompis" during the war cannot now squeeze themselves back into the ceremonial kimonos.

The fact is, too, that of what-ever kimono or obi (decorative belts) a city girl may have managed to save from destruction by bombing, most have been bartered for food or turned over to second-hand stores to help to meet the high cost of living.

In spite of all difficulties, however, Japanese girls are not behind the girls of other countries in trying to keep up with world fashions.

But unlike Western countries, there is not one single woman or

group of women in Japan who sets the fashion. There are quite a few well-known designers, or rather owners of dress-making institutions in Tokyo, who are reported to be graduates of fashion schools in America, but they are by no means the Schiaparelli's of Japan.

AMERICAN fashion-books or women's magazines set the fashion in Japan. Every occupation girl becomes a living model for Japanese girls. Never before have they worn such bright and daring colours.

As it was not the custom in pre-war Japan for women to attend parties at night or go to horse-races, they displayed their gorgeous kimonos at theatres, concerts and weddings. In those days, the geisha girls were the one faction which set the fashion at Kabuki theatres.

Recently, exclusive dance parties have added new opportunities to a special class to show off their up-to-date clothes. But even today these occasions happen seldom to the ordinary woman. Here, too, as well as at wedding parties, long skirts and slim-back pumps are much more popular than colourful kimonos.

NEVERTHELESS, in spite of all their inconvenience and unavailability for present-day conditions, kimonos have not been entirely forgotten by young Japanese girls. They still wish to dress themselves in these beautiful garments on special occasions like New Year's Day or at festival time.

Even in the Americanized Japan of today, kimonos are indispensable to the rouseau of a girl from a well-to-do family, and marriageable daughters still cherish a dream of having their chest of drawers filled with as many sets as possible of kimonos for all seasons—although they may never in a whole lifetime wear some of them.



Robin Simpson, an organist and pianist.

Mr Simpson was posted to India in 1945. Jean was demobilised a year later, worked for a time in Germany with the Malcolm Club, and then joined her husband in India.

Later they both worked on the radio at Penang. Jean has a good soprano voice. Ill-health forced her to return to England a few months ago. Mr Simpson has now joined her and plans to study for his doctorate of music while she is in America visiting her sick mother. —(London Express Service)

AMERICAN GIRL PREFERS ENGLAND

JEAN Brown Saunders, of Cleveland, Ohio, came to England in 1935, to finish school. Now, at 34, she has just returned to America—for a visit.

She liked England so much after her first few months that she decided to adopt this country as her home. She has developed a completely English accent.

In 1935 finishing school for her lasted only a fortnight, as she found her previous studies in dietetics in advance of those offered at the school.

With Scotland Yard She took her first job as a dietitian at a nursing home at Sevenoaks, Kent. In 1938 she joined the Scotland Yard food services department.

In the war she joined the WAAF, and soon she was training cooks at an average of 30 a week. In 1944 she was posted as lecturer on diet to a WAAF officers' training school.

Later she planned special diets for men released from Japanese prisoner of war camps. While in the WAAF she met and married South African-born

Inflammation of Eye Needs Doctor's Prompt Attention

By H. N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

NEARLY all diseases of the eye—serious as well as trifling—start with inflammation. This is a fact which everybody should know because neglect of a severe disorder of the eye may lead to loss of sight.

It is true that in most cases inflammation of the eye is due to a simple, relatively harmless, condition but it may also be caused by much more threatening ones.

Making Diagnosis

Three conditions may sometimes be mistaken for conjunctivitis, which is an inflammation of the lining membrane. In helping to make a diagnosis, it has been suggested by Dr. Edward P. Burch, of Minneapolis, that adrenalin chloride be dropped into the eye. This will cause a reduction of the conjunctivitis immediately, but will have no effect on the inflammation caused by iritis, or inflammation of the coloured part of the eye, or glaucoma. In the latter condition, there is increased pressure of the fluid in the eyeball.

Conjunctivitis usually causes only slight discomfort. The patient feels as though there is something in his eye. Usually there is some discharge present. Examination under the microscope will show the type of inflammation present so that the proper type of treatment may be utilized, such as antiseptic preparations or the sulfonamide drugs.

Painful Irit

Iritis is exceedingly painful. The coloured part of the eye becomes dull and the pupil may be irregular in shape. Glaucoma also produces severe pain. The pupil may be larger

than normal or oval shaped, the vision is interfered with, and rainbows are seen around lights. Sometimes an ulcer forms on the cornea or front part of the eyeball. This is known as an ulcerative keratitis. This can be distinguished from conjunctivitis by putting a little fluorescein into the eye. This fluorescein outlines the ulcer on the cornea.

Persons who have eye inflammation should have a thorough study of the eye made promptly by an eye specialist. It is important that early diagnosis of severe eye disorders be made, so that permanent damage to the eye may be prevented.

Have a Well-Planned Kitchen

By ELEANOR ROSS

WE hope that during the year you will be fortunate enough to have a new kitchen or a well-remodelled one if you have been putting up for too long with an outmoded kitchen and poor equipment. But if such is not the case and you must perforce carry on as for the time being, how about doing a little of reorganizing on your own?

A definite place for each utensil not only saves steps but also makes it easier to keep cupboards and shelves orderly neat. And if pots and pans are kept gleaming, those most frequently employed can be hung on hooks in plain sight, if desired. They give a bright, glowing look to the kitchen that is most inviting.

Efficiency

Efficient kitchens are primarily planned around three main work centres, and utensils should be located within easy

Give Lips Good Beauty Care



Neat application of lipstick is important if you want to look your best. For easy use, carry it in this case which has a mirror in the lid.

By HELEN FOLLETT

ALONG with her other good looks, a woman must keep her lips young and beautiful. And that is not the whole story either. She must arrange her lips in pleasing expressions. The ruby pigment gives accent to expression. If a girl is going to be pouty or surly, draw down the lip ends, she had better soft pedal on the lipstick.

One's characteristics are stamped on the mouth—patience, petulance, kindness, cruelty, selfishness. You have but to look and you can read. The cheerful, kindly woman is likely to have a better looking mouth than the woman who is self-willed and fault finding.

The extent to which mouth contours can change in the course of years, the certainty with which this feature is moulded according to the disposition, is really startling. Lines are traced by the habits of thought and feeling.

So much for that part of the subject. Now for the cosmetic needs. The fibres surrounding the

lips, that provide them with the power of movement, are small and delicate. A certain amount of attention during that beautiful half hour at bedtime will be of wonderful benefit. With creamy fingers placed under the lower lip, sweep outward to the ends, then bring them together in the centre of the upper lip. And during the day, pay special attention to the way you apply lipstick.

Here is another massage movement that will tend to keep the flesh firm. Place the left thumb and forefinger on the upper lip, the right thumb and forefinger on the lower lip; circle from the inside out, gently lifting the lips as you circle toward the centre of the mouth.

A favourite movement of facial operators is called fluting. The lips are gently and quickly lifted, first with one finger and then with the other.

Five minutes of these treatments and the lips will be of high colouring, the surfaces will be soft and smooth.

Let's Eat

BY IDA BAILEY ALLEN



Include White Bread in Meals

I CANNOT understand why some people should decide to eat only a little bread, Madame. As you know, in Europe we are great bread eaters. In France bread is considered such an important food that it is strictly regulated by the government, both as to quality and price.

"In America we do not have such supervision. But nearly half the states have passed laws calling for the enrichment of all flour used in bread, which means that every loaf contains added vitamins and minerals beneficial to health. It would also add interest and variety to the menu if they would buy different kinds of bread, such as whole wheat, dark rye or pumper-nickel, which are made of natural grains and need no enrichment. Or raisin or cracked wheat bread can be used occasionally."

"Madame, in my opinion, the American white loaf is too soft and spongy. Sometimes it lacks flavour."

"Well, Chef, it's the kind of loaf that most home-makers seem to favour, and bread-bakers must cater to this demand. But it would be a good thing if they would cater to another expressed desire of consumers, as brought out in a recent survey, when 62.5% preferred bread with a home-baked taste."

"Which means better flavour and texture," remarked the Chef. "Now Madame, what is this fact that in order to reduce you must stop eating bread? To me that does not make sense."

In Normal Diet

"As a dietitian, I agree with you. To merely stop eating bread alone will not bring about a satisfactory weight reduction. A certain amount of bread is desirable in all normal diets, because through its starch content bread helps to turn up or oxidize other foods. There must be a sharp reduction in eating cereals, fats, starchy vegetables, fat meats, rich sauces, cream and sweets. Even in a reducing diet, two slices of bread are needed a day. Whole grain bread is a better choice than white, because it contains a little less starch, more protein and is a helpful roughage food."

"I think a good idea for the extra use of white bread is like we do in France. We make big croutons cut a half inch thick, which we toast crisp in the oven. We put these in soup and we pour over the soup—the onion soup, the vegetable soup and the marmite. We use these big croutons also under the ragouts of rabbit, kidney, lamb, veal or beef. This combination tastes good, and the croutons make the meat go more far and the dish look more glamorous."

Dinner

Tomato Soup • Crisp Rolls
Fish Fillets Florentine
Duchesse Potato Buttered Beets
Lettuce Salad
French Toast with Syrup
Coffee or Tea Milk (Children)

All Measurements Are Level
Recipes Serve Four

Fish Fillets Florentine

In the bottom of a shallow, well-oiled baking dish or low casserole, spread a 1/4" layer of chopped spinach. On this place 1 lb. fish fillets, cut in 4 sections. Pour over 2 tbs. milk; dust the fish with salt and pepper. Then cover with 1/2 c. grated Swiss or sharp American cheese. (Omit if desired.) Dot with 2 tbs. butter or margarine. Bake 35 min. in a moderate oven, 350° F., or until the cheese is slightly browned and the fish begins to flake.

Duchesse Potato

Prepare 3 c. well-whipped hot mashed potato, no lumps! Whip in 2 egg yolks beaten with 2 tbs. melted butter or margarine. Then beat in 1/4 c. hot milk or just enough to make the potato of the right consistency to go easily through a pastry tube. Use to pipe a design around the edge of the fish fillets, with rosettes at the sides and ends. Or make separate large rosettes on an oiled cookie sheet, and bake in a hot oven until golden brown. Or heap the Duchesse potato lightly in a baking dish, decorate the top with swirls and rosettes and bake 20 min. or until golden, in a hot oven, 400° F.

French Toast

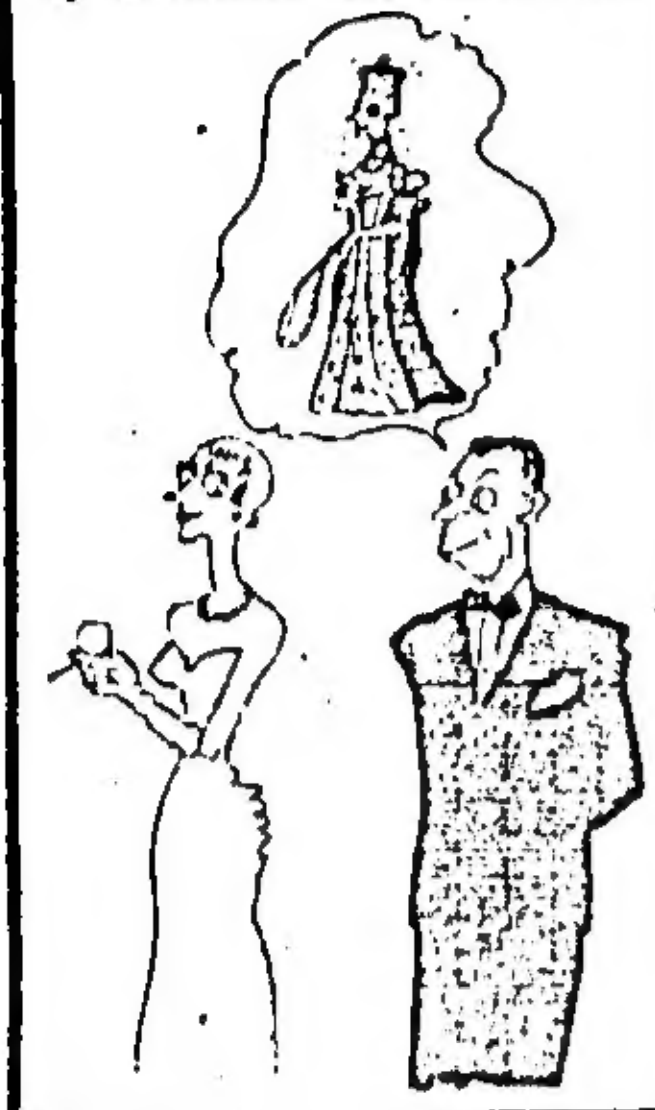
Beat 2 eggs; add 1/4 tsp. salt, 1 tsp. sugar, 1/4 tsp. nutmeg and 1 c. milk. Cut 8 slices white bread in halves. Dip one piece at a time quickly in and out of the egg mixture. Fry in butter or margarine until golden brown, first on one side then the other. Serve very hot with heated syrup or molasses-butter topping.

Trick Of The Chef

For a Spring touch, add 1 tsp. finely chopped green tops of onions to each plate of tomato soup.

BBC REVEALS FACTS THE SOVIETS DO NOT LIKE

POCKET CARTOON
—from America
by OSBERT LANCASTER



A respect for facts as opposed to dogma is the potent force behind the BBC's daily news broadcasts to Eastern Europe which the Soviet Union is trying so desperately to jam. Tangye Lean, the Corporation's European Services Controller, admits that there are more ingenious and forceful broadcasts. By Western standards, they are innocuous and sometimes flat. But they provide the acid test by which a doctrine stands or falls. And the proof of their attraction lies in the violence of the Russian reaction.

The Russian Service of the BBC was introduced into the schedule on March 24, 1946, writes Mr Lean in an analysis of the programmes in the latest issue of the BBC Quarterly.

"The innovation", he says, "was known to be unpopular with the Soviet Government, but for some time as good a face as possible was put on it. There was no formal ban on listening, and when members of the Supreme Soviet visited London early in 1947 they went so far as to attend a transmission in the

studio, and showed an amusing interest in announcers whose voices they had got to know from wireless sets in Moscow.

"There are some 5½ million sets in the Soviet Union of which the majority have short waves. Letters posted direct to the BBC from Russia and other evidence suggested that there was a considerable audience.

"Then three years after the introduction of the Service, a jamming system abruptly came into action which outdid the German wartime campaign in extent and intensity. The task was not only to cover a continuous many times greater than Hitler's widest area of control, it was hoped—no doubt with the help of the jamming network built up in the war—to achieve something more radical than a noise which would irritate listeners into switching off.

"The message from abroad was to be blotted out of existence. Some hundreds of transmitters were put into operation under central control points. The effect on the Moscow listener as he turned in was like that of entering a boiler works or the engine room of a liner—and the same effect was reproduced in the extreme east.

the authority of a counsel for the prosecution who has seen right through the case for the defence: "Any Soviet citizen who can get to a library can look up, in the files of Pravda, the text of the declaration which was jointly signed by Ribbentrop and Molotov in Moscow ten years ago," he says over the air, "look it up for yourselves, Pravda, September 29, 1939."

For it is still possible to verify much of the past even in the libraries of the Soviet Union. Marx is still there on the deprecation of working class standards as well as on the evils of censoring Lenin is on the shelves, as ferocious and devoid of inhibitions as ever; Stalin is there with his insistence on the one true aim to be pursued in spite of all tactical manoeuvres. "Look it up for yourselves," says the Russian Service, monotonously. "The page number in the Russian edition is....."

THE FOLLOWING

The BBC does not know in detail the scale of following which these commentaries have in the Soviet Union. But probably their colleagues who speak to Central Europe have a more devoted and equally numerous audience. "We know," says Mr Lean, "that Sir Robert Bruce Lockhart can count little short of one million listeners for his weekly talks to Czechoslovakia, and if Andrew Martin has fewer in Hungary it is probably because there are fewer sets.

"These speakers to the western satellites have a different emphasis in their scripts; they count with absolute confidence on the friendship of the listener and belong to the classical tradition of wartime broadcasters who helped to sustain the morale of occupied Europe. Below the surface in central Europe nationalist and anti-Communist glooms strongly. Bruce Lockhart's particular advantage is no doubt his former friendship with Benes and Jan Masaryk and his association with the first Czech Republic. But he appears to be particularly well attuned to the emotional attitude of the Czechs and the quality of their resentment against their Soviet masters.

"In these Communist-dominated states there is of course far less need than in Russia to probe a facade of dominant theory. As yet Communism is not a dogma instilled from above in childhood but an alien force, with an alien face. The struggle is to keep an existing faith alive rather than to challenge assumptions held by authority to be right.

TEXTUAL DISPUTES

"Nevertheless, occasions even for textual dispute have presented themselves, most notably in the trials of Mindszenty and Rajk. Somewhat rashly the Hungarian radio broadcast live extracts from these proceedings without taking adequate precautions for a faded during unforeseen episodes. BBC correspondents, made at the time from transmission, were available to compare with the official Black Book claiming to have the evidence of Mindszenty in full and with the official Blue Book which did the same for Rajk. In both there were small but crucial falsifications of the evidence of the accused.

"Horrible enough in themselves, with the dull brooding quality of a witch trial, the records formed the substance of devastating broadcasts when they were later played back in the completion of the printed story. Can you follow the trial? demands the judge in the Black Book, and in those pages Mindszenty simply answers, 'I can'. But from the record his voice rises like a ghost, pleading miserably, 'I am exhausted, physically and mentally, that is certain.'

"New to its task, unaware of BBC recording facilities, the Hungarian ministry of Truth over-reached itself in these excursions.

Then there is David Graham, "distinguished by his knowledge of the texts of Communist theory and by a more aggressive attack than 'Observer's.' He has

MANY FREQUENCIES

"The BBC replied with an outthinking movement of the kind which was successful in Europe under the German occupation. Transmissions were rearranged to allow a maximum number of frequencies to carry the same broadcast simultaneously. This produced between twenty and thirty transmitters operating in half a dozen wavebands simultaneously by an array of short-wave transmitters equal to anything that was mounted in the war.

"But as the arrangement was carried out in co-ordination with the 'Voice of America' and their broadcasts now coincided with those of the BBC, the total array was extended by as many transmitters again. On October 26, 1949, the Postmaster-General could reassure an inquirer in the House of Commons that 'adequate reception should be obtained at nearly all times in most parts of the United Kingdom in one or more wavelengths'.

"But what are we to make of the violence of the Russian reaction? To mount the pitiful system must have taken time, perhaps a substantial part of the three years which have passed since the BBC began its broadcasts. Had we in the interval outdone the propagandist's reputation for deceit, in that jamming was necessary, as Mr Vicharsky has explained, to stamp out the BBC's broadcasts on a day-to-day basis? The answer is that we had confined ourselves to the truth and that jamming plays the same role in the ether as the veto in the Security Council, or a travel-ban on the exchange of international visits.

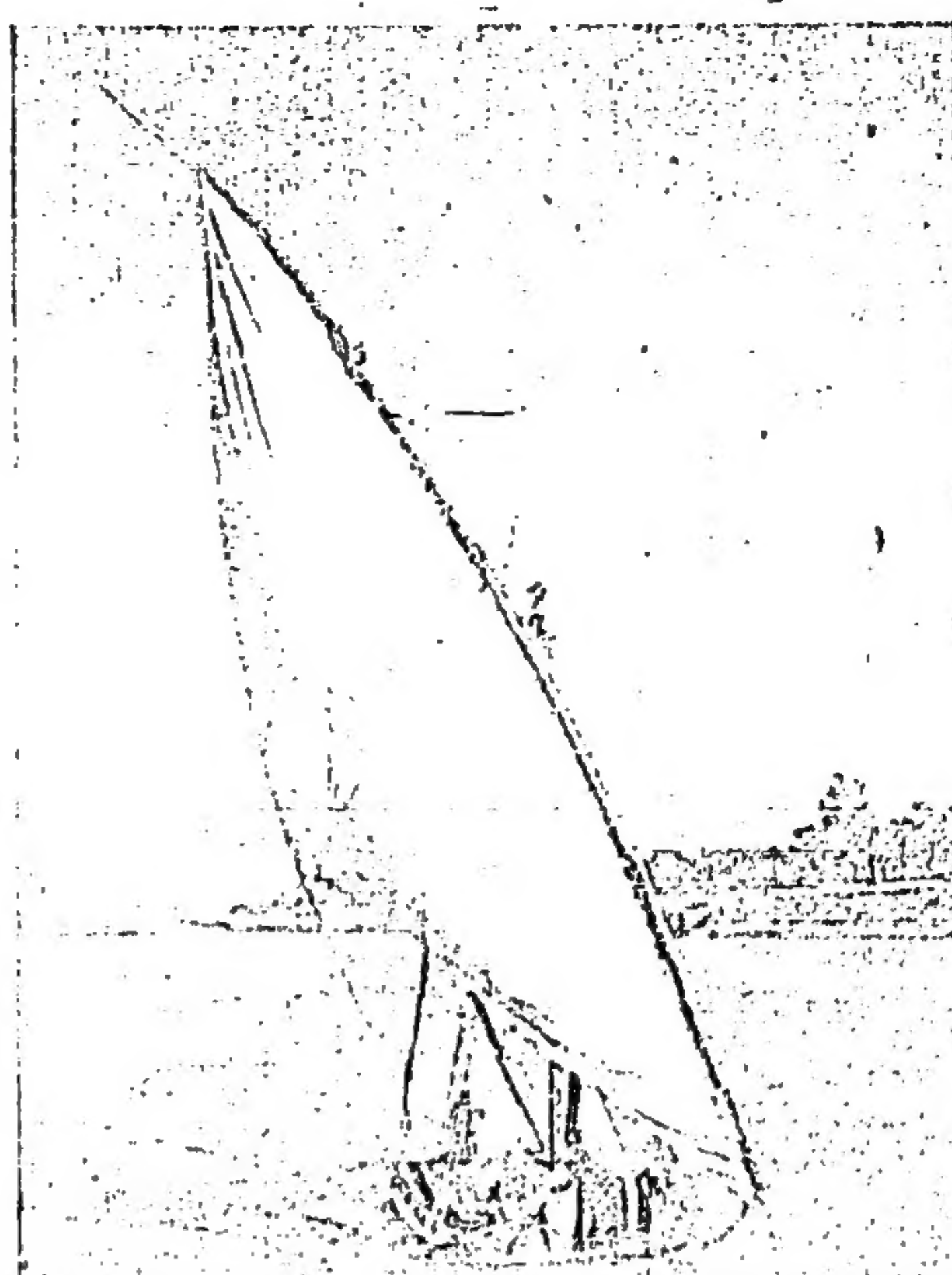
DAILY BULLETINS

"Three bulletins a day are broadcast to Russia as well as to Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary. Germany has eight, Czechoslovakia and Poland have four, Albania two and Finland one.

"Observer", the chief commentator on the Russian Service, achieves, considers Mr Lean, an admirable balance of sanity and humour in his comments: a speaks sympathetically, a lads uncharitably, as one might when opening the eyes of a friend to the fact that his wife was deceiving him. His quiet self-assurance contrasts sharply with the tone of Moscow's replies to the BBC. For, inhibited by our own reluctance to indulge in a war of words, Moscow delights in assaulting particular broadcasts, and it does so in terms out of relation to the cause of offence....

Then there is David Graham, "distinguished by his knowledge of the texts of Communist theory and by a more aggressive attack than 'Observer's.' He has

NEWS IN PICTURES



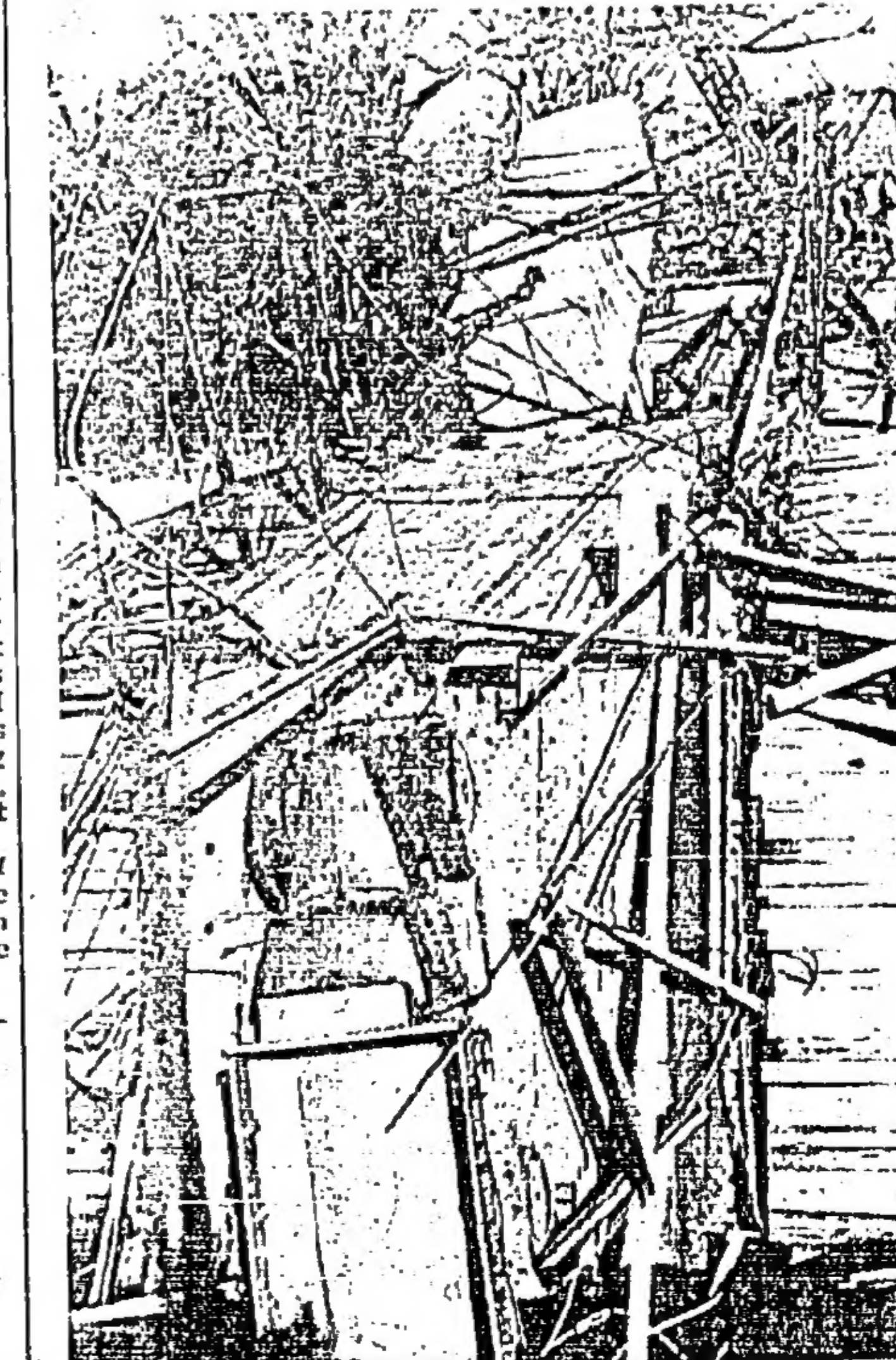
WIND AND SKILL—The sailor of this felucca has set his sail high above the Nile River, near Cairo, Egypt. These picturesque little boats have been engaged in transportation work for the Egyptians for centuries, and are still popular.



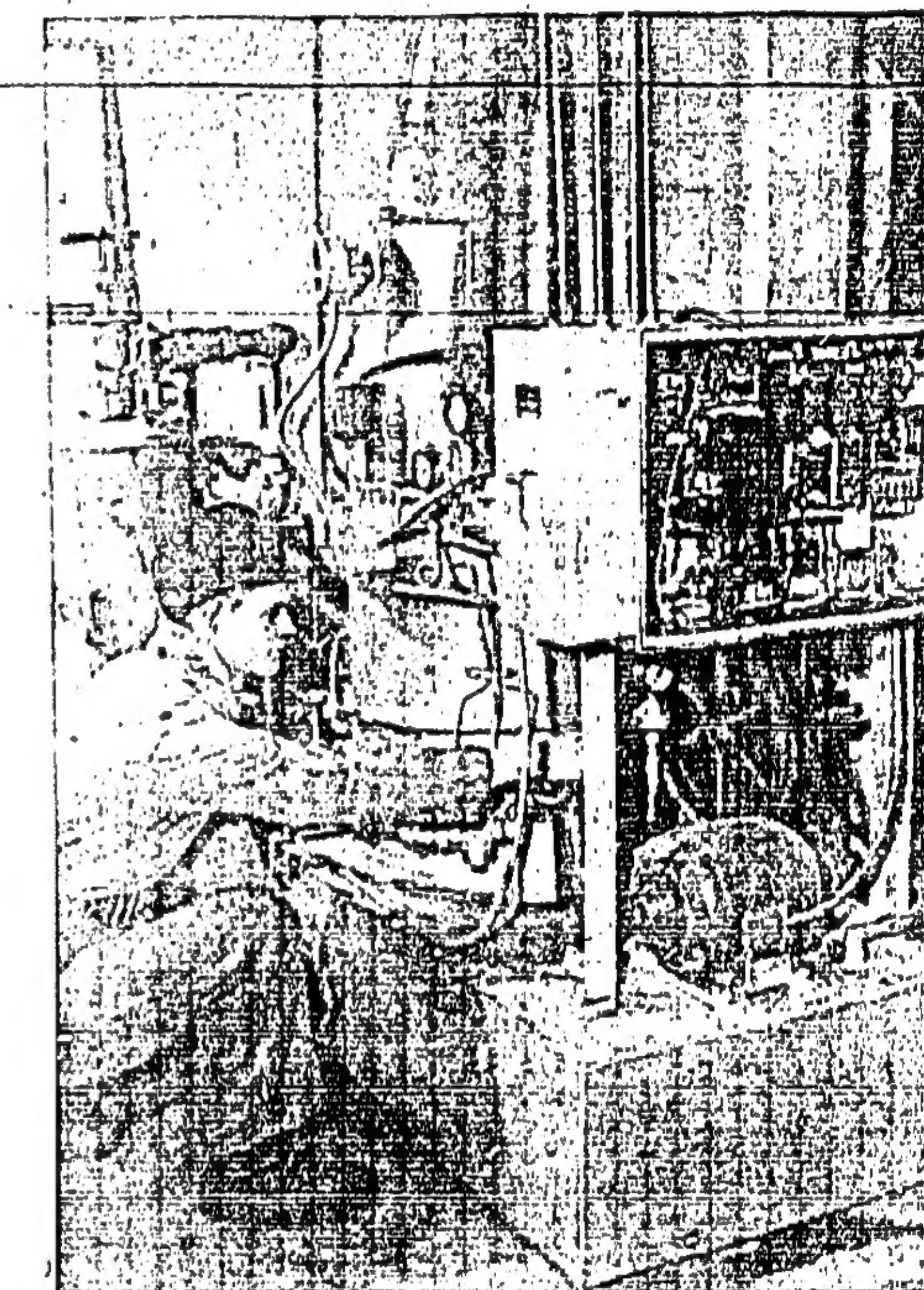
HE'S THEIR CHOICE—When actor Farley Granger was visiting New York between Hollywood pictures, 500 fashion models voted him their choice as the year's most eligible bachelor. Here he poses with some of his admirers.



SHE NEEDS A FRESH START—Movie actress Betty Hutton, vacationing in Sun Valley, Idaho, discovers that you can't go in two directions at once when you're on skis. She had less trouble when she learned that skis work better if pointed in the same direction.



DETOUR—An empty coal truck points its nose skyward while another truck is partially suspended from the wreckage of a 100-foot bridge in Little Falls, New Jersey. No one was injured when the 50-year-old span collapsed under the combined weight of the vehicles, but five men involved were treated for shock.



FOR WARMING THINGS UP—This machine was produced by a firm in Chicago for the purpose of keeping buses warm at night. It passes its steam to four auxiliary machines which, in turn, pump the steam into each of five buses via a set of rubber hose. This technician is fastening a hose to the engine of a bus.



RECLAIM SWAMPS—Watching hip-booted workmen begin work on France's swamp clearance programme in Normandy are, left to right: Barry Bingham, ECA Mission Chief to France; Yves Thuel, Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture; Francois Filchy, French engineer in charge of the swamp reclamation, and Etienne Hirsch. The project, financed in large part by Marshall Plan funds, will reclaim 5,000 acres of farm land.

BIG BUSINESS IN CORSETS

IN January and June each year, New York puts on a show called National Corset Market Week. The deadly serious audience of 2,000 is 100 percent female, all clutching notebooks. They are showing the current "line" and, after much buzzing on styles, prices, and manufacturers, are guided into ornate cubicles to place their orders for America's department stores.

The industry wishes the word "corset" would get lost. Even "foundation garment" doesn't completely satisfy them. They keep hoping some nimble brain will come up with a label that will cover their business as snugly as an

all-in-one houses the female torso.

The industry is not pleased at being concerned with war. There is good reason for this. Last year American women paid nearly five hundred million dollars to keep themselves attractively in shape. Finally the foundation-garment department returns the largest profit percentage in any shop. A big-city store buyer makes twenty to thirty-five thousand dollars yearly on an average order as much as twenty thousand.

Eighty-five percent of the nation's women over 15 years are of a type of foundation, and the average New York woman buys four bras, four girdles, and two girdles a year.

CRETAN BANDAGE

Four thousand years ago Cretan women bandaged from waist to hips to achieve the 2001 B. C. version of the curve that compels Catherine de Medici, a contemporary of Queen Elizabeth, to wear a tray for little bunch of metal so that two halves, open at the double doors. The body is held between the halves, an old adage, "between the sheets," and the thirteen-inch waist line is never less than 18 inches. This line of fatness weighed thirty or forty pounds.

Few corset-makers now produce a smaller waist than twenty-five inches. Forty years ago when corsets laced back and front, the average waist measured 19 inches.

About the only change that hasn't taken place in woman's body is the shoulders. They're the same as Cleopatra's. Miss or Mrs. America today is no strapping. She stands five foot three inches tall, weighs nine stone seven pounds, has a bust measurement of thirty-five and a half inches, a twenty-nine inch waist, and thirty-eight inch hips.

VOGUE SHOCKED

For the first time in 1914, a corset was advertised as actually being worn instead of as an empty hollow structure. A shocked Vogue refused to run the picture and instead wrote everything "objectionable" was eliminated. The result was modest though confusing. Only the corset itself, a head and a hand hanging in space and two dangling slipped feet connected to nothing else were left.

The industry agrees that the biggest thing that has happened to it was the invention of elastic thread in 1930. This made possible a garment that would stretch not only back and forth but up and down. With the advent of nylon a whole corsetette can be crumpled into a handful.

AK, ZYZZ, ORANGES & LEMONS

Some Americans with funny names are among the 3,000 who are writing to the United States Census Bureau every week, to straighten it up on their family trees.

They are trying to help the Bureau prepare for this year's 10-yearly population census. Already the Bureau has heard from Mr. Ak, Mr. Puh, and Mr. Hiedonmiedky S. P. S. S. S.

Mr. Zyzz has also written in. So has Mr. Junior Senior, Jr., who said: "My father, Junior Senior, Sr., has the same name as mine, but isn't related."

One of the main subjects of correspondence is changes in family status.

A man called Orange Grove told the Government he had had two children—Lemon Grove and Bill Pickle.

Likewise, Miss Hoggie had reported her marriage to Ben Skins.

Mamie Mouse complained that the Census Bureau had turned her daughter into a rat, and asked if that would make any difference?

Bootlegging In Cigarettes

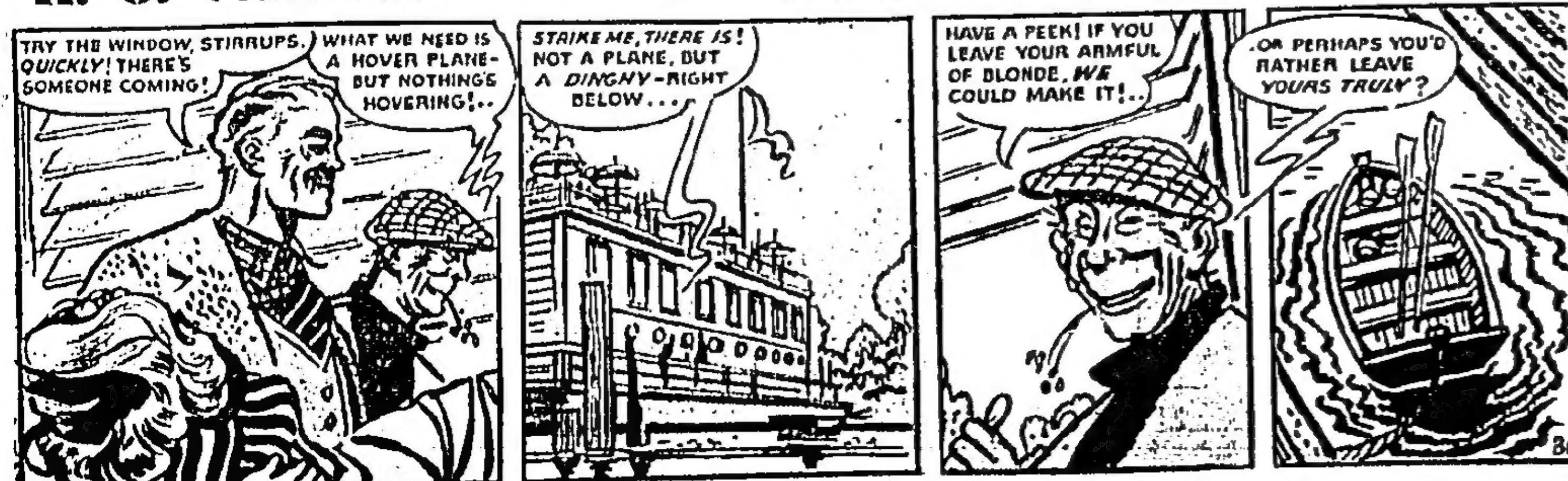
Bootlegging is back in the United States—not liquor this time, but cigarettes.

In an ever-widening search for new income, 38 of the 48 American States have put heavy sales taxes on cigarettes.

But eight of the other 10 do not tax them at all and a chain of operators is very busy indeed, selling cut-rate smokes by post.

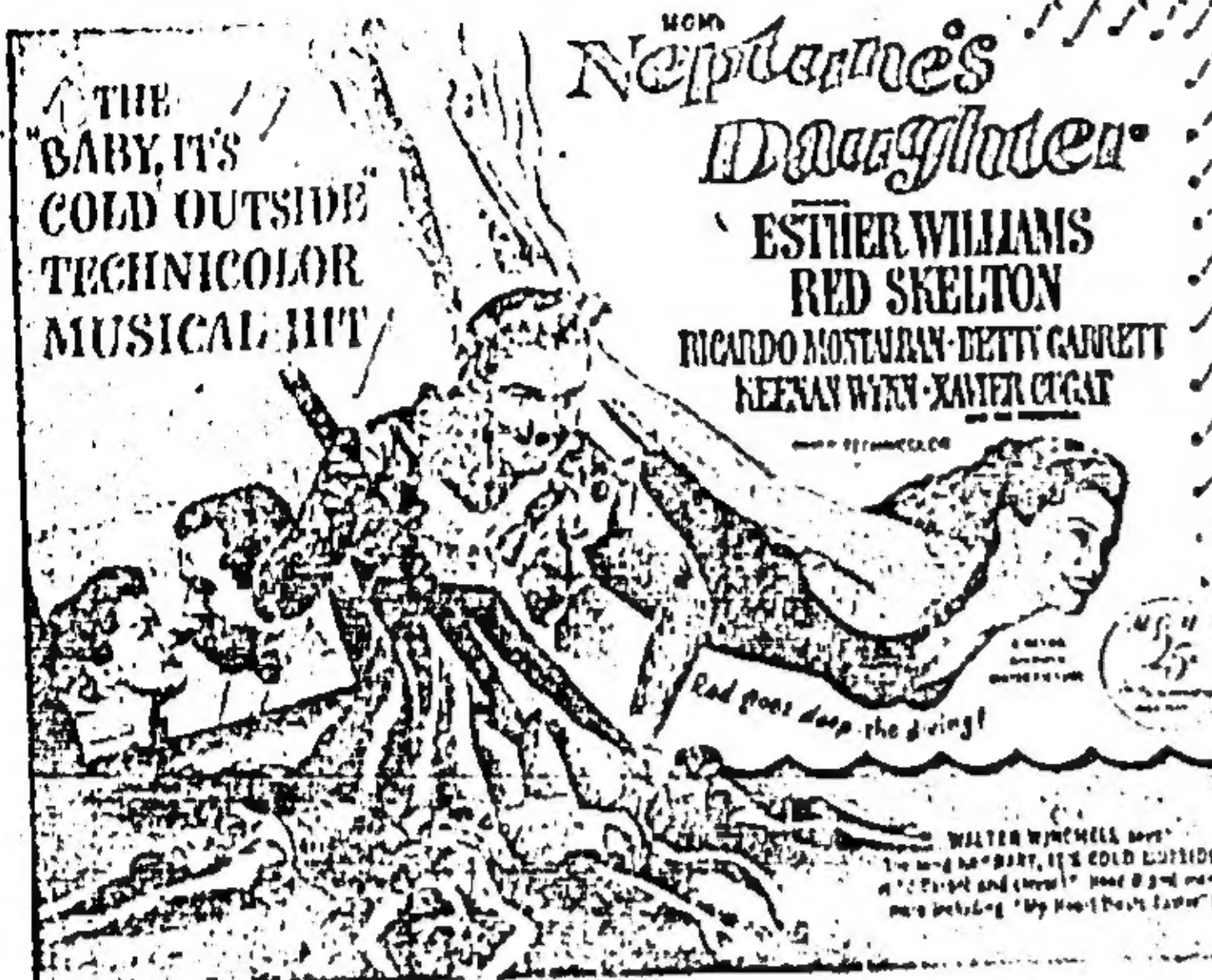
It has become such a big business that the 38 States estimate they are losing up to \$20,000,000 a year tax.

K. O. CANNON The Riddle of the Red Domino



QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



NEXT CHANGE



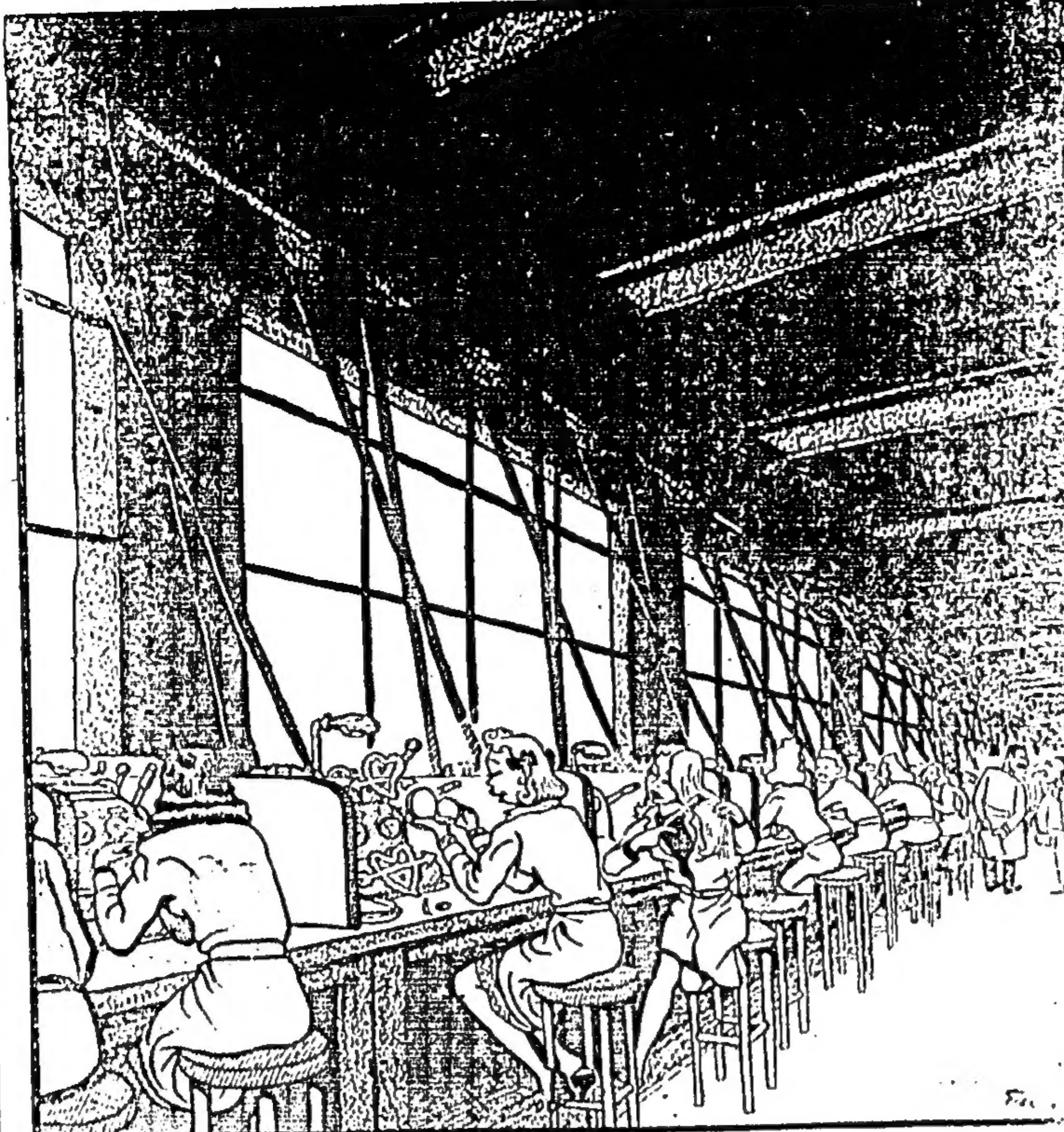
LEE Theatre
AIR-CONDITIONED, OZONIZED AND WARM.
(TAKE ANY EASTBOUND TRAM OR ROUTE NO. 5 BUS)
COMMENCING TO-DAY
4 SHOWS AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.



NEXT CHANGE



SHOWING TO-DAY **Liberty** TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
REPEAT!! BY PUBLIC REQUEST!



LOVE-IS-A-WONDERFUL-THING DEPARTMENT

"The manager says he'll be my Valentine if I drop that left-wing-bolshevik shop steward, and the shop steward says he'll be my Valentine if I drop that right-wing-capitalist beast of a manager."

(London Express Service)

SHAKESPEARE AND THE 'LOST' DOWRY

BY RICHARD SINGER

THIS is not just another William Shakespeare mystery. Here, for once, we hear Shakespeare's own words spoken by Shakespeare's own mouth, taken down in writing in Shakespeare's own presence, and signed by Shakespeare's own hand.

For the first time we meet our Shakespeare face to face in real life. The aloof, mythical figure disappears, and the natural inhabitant of this ordinary world takes his place.

Detractors have held that William Shakespeare was a litigious man. However, it was not one of his own disputes which took the Bard into the witness-box in June, 1612. He was an important witness for the plaintiff in a strange claim for an unpaid dowry, brought in the old Equity Court of Requests at Westminster by a young man against his own father-in-law.

THE contemporary records of the evidence were discovered in an almost perfect state of preservation by an American professor of English in the Record Office in London 300 years later.

The professor says he and his wife had to turn over a million or more files in the record office before being rewarded by the priceless find of 26 documents relating to this one case, including the original deposition on oath of William Shakespeare himself, to which his own signature is appended.

The discovery is an extraordinarily interesting addition to the all-too-meagre biography of the poet.

For the old parchment record supplies Shakespeare's London address in 1601-1607, "the

golden period of his career as a dramatist." If we may rely on the critics, it was during those wonderful years that William Shakespeare wrote "Henry V," "Much Ado About Nothing," "As You Like It," "Twelfth Night," "Hamlet," "Julius Caesar," "Troilus and Cressida," "Macbeth," "Measure for Measure," and "Othello."

It is reasonable to infer that Shakespeare was honouring his London landlord when he used the name "Mountjoy" for the French Herald in Henry V. For Christopher Mountjoy were the names of the owner of the house on the corner of Silver and Monkwell Streets, Cripplegate, on the first floor of which William Shakespeare rented and occupied two rooms when residing in London during those years.

THE case of Stephen Belott against Christopher Mountjoy for unique features. Christopher Mountjoy was a French Huguenot, probably a refugee from the massacre of St Bartholomew in 1572. He was a fire-maker (that is, a manufacturer of fashionable lace-dresses and veils), and he carried on his business at home.

Mountjoy and his wife had only one child, a young daughter named Mary. Mary was an expert at her father's trade. Stephen Belott was the son of another French Huguenot; and in 1598 he had been apprenticed to Mountjoy and lived and worked at his master's premises until the articles expired in 1604.

By then the young man had become a proficient tradesman. And by then, apparently, the Mountjoys had conceived the desire that the former apprentice and their daughter Mary should become man and wife.

It is probable that Stephen Belott made a shy or reluctant suitor. It may be that Mr and Mrs Mountjoy had "Cuddle" bedroom talks as to their daughter's future; it may be that the mother, having some

knowledge of poetry and its effects, decided upon an unprecedented experiment with their "star-boarder," the poet.

For we know from the lips of William Shakespeare himself that he was engaged by Mrs. Mountjoy as a kind of matchmaker to urge the hoped-for bridegroom to woo her daughter, Mary.

We know from him that the mother's request was complied with; as one biographer has put it: "The author of 'Romeo and Juliet,' as we might expect, did not fail in his efforts." For very shortly afterwards, in November, 1604, Stephen and Mary were married in St Olave's Church.

But other inducements had been held out to the proposed bridegroom, including the promise by Mountjoy of a dowry for his daughter of £60 (about

counted that he had lent his father-in-law 40/ which had never been repaid. Mountjoy swore he had paid £3 for an account Belott had incurred with a brewer; Stephen swore he had never owed any money to anyone at any time for beer.

As to the suggested legacy, Mountjoy quaintly but not unreasonably rejoined that he had never made such a promise, for he "could not yet know how the Lord would by that time bless him with worldly goods."

At length Stephen Belott called upon William Shakespeare for a deposition on what he knew from the Mountjoys of the eight-year-old promises.

The poet received a peremptory summons to attend the Court at Westminster to give his evidence on oath; the original summons to Shakespeare may be viewed today among these records found in the Record Office in the year for his daughter of £60 (about

The signature on the deposition.

£500 of good Australian money). Belott insisted that the father-in-law had also undertaken to supply some £20 worth of household goods and in addition to provide by will for a legacy to Mary of £200 (about £A1,600).

As, according to Belott, the promises to supply the dowry and household goods had not been fulfilled in all the intervening years, he brought his action against Christopher Mountjoy in the Court of Requests to recover the amounts claimed eight years after his marriage to Mary Mountjoy.

Indignifying allegations were made by son-in-law and father-in-law against one another. Mountjoy said that he had lent £6 to Stephen Belott to make up his fare to Spain in 1604; Stephen hotly denied this, and

'GUILTY MOTHERS' GET A WARNING

By Anne Edwards

THE broken love stories of two girls are to be used in Britain to warn parents of the potential dangers of not telling young people "the facts of life."

They have been made into a film which has been backed by the National Baby Welfare Council and the British Social Hygiene Council. They expect their 75-minute film to go into the ordinary programme of cinemas throughout the country.

Parents will then be invited to pay to see and hear a stern reprimand for being too shy or too stupid to talk.

The film, "Should Parents Tell?" makes its point with these two love stories with unhappy endings.

1 Helen falls in love with the young man next door. They marry. But because Helen is so ignorant the marriage is a failure from the first. They quarrel and he goes off to spend the night with someone else.

Then Helen has a baby which dies because it was abnormal at birth.

2 Sally falls in love with a boy of her own age—just 16. They go from moonlight dancing to moonlight kissing, and Sally finds she is going to have a baby. The young people panic. He steals a diamond ring to pay for an operation, and Sally nearly dies.

Scare tactics

DOES the film answer its own question, "Should Parents Tell?" It does. The consequences of not telling, of parents referring vaguely to "certain marital matters" and those things "are realistic and grim."

It is because Mother believes so firmly that "it is better to tell too little than too much" that Helen's marriage is wrecked from the start.

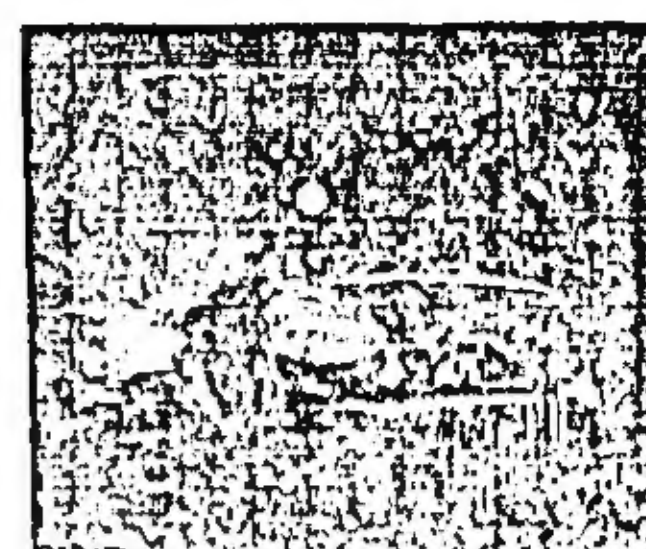
It is because Mother tells Sally that she is "too young to think about such things" that Sally has a love affair with Bob.

It is because Mother remarks in Sally's hearing that if ever

THE SEQUENCE



First the dancer, then the ride in the car—selected by the filmmakers to show a potentially dangerous sequence.



her child had an illegitimate baby she "would never hold up her head again" that Sally nearly kills herself by having an operation.

The scare tactics do not stop there, either. For it is also Mother's fault, indirectly, that her grandchild was born with a handicap.

The fault of this obviously sincere picture is that it makes Mother the villain of the piece throughout, but it never at any time suggests what Mother should tell, or how. Unless some candid diagrams introduced half-way through (with a commentary by a gynaecologist) are supposed to show how the telling should be done.

But diagrams of this sort to a young girl-in-love are as remote from reality as diagrams of a measles germ are from having measles.

The problem

THE real difficulty is one which this film dodges. The problem is not in explaining "the facts of life"—for that can be done by handing over any little manual.

As I see it, the problem is to explain in cold blood something which does not happen in cold blood, and to give a 10-year-old some sort of code of her own that will not desert her at the end of her first moonlight drive.

However, the film is a step in the right direction—if only a small one. For it does cover the three points which concern the two councils backing it.

First, it is a story about a very ordinary, very nice family, and it is among these people that, most of the miserable tragedies occur.

Second, it gives factual information on a subject of which too many girls are ignorant.

And third, it offers hope and health for people who had thought there was no way out. But can the truth in this film survive the fiction of other films in the same programme.

(London Express Service)

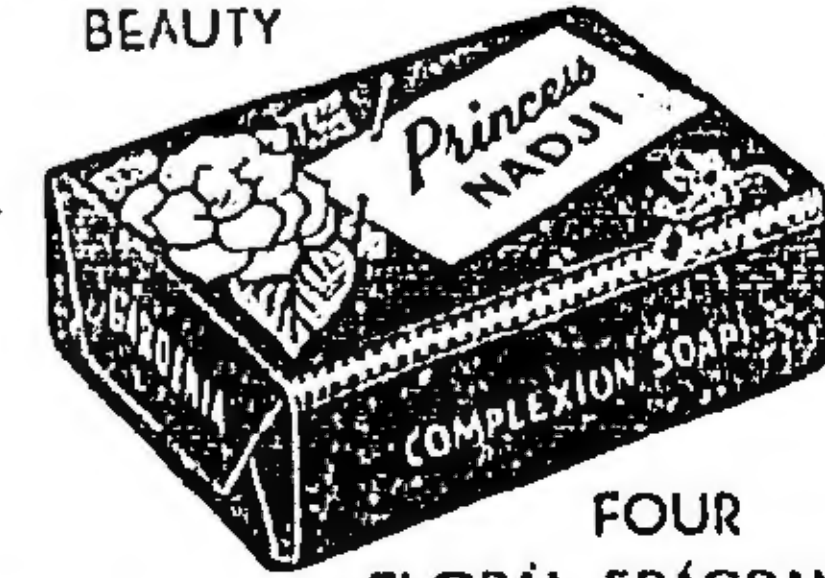


Remember the fun it was fighting a cold before anti-histamine?
London Express Service.

NANCY Two-Faced



SOAP THAT SPELLS BEAUTY



FOUR FLORAL FRAGRANCES

SOLE AGENTS: NAN-KANG CO., UNION BLDG. N.K.

CRISIS LOOMS AS FRENCH STRIKES SPREAD ALARMINGLY

Paris, Feb. 27. — About 180,000 automotive and engineering workers in the Paris area walked out today, swelling the French strike movement which is now spreading rapidly through the provinces.

Strikes were reported in the textile, chemical and paper industries and in the building trades. Still more widespread walkouts already have been voted.

TIGHTENING UP DRIVE IN MALAYA

Singapore, Feb. 27. — Malaya today took the first step in the anti-bandit month campaign to stop food supplies from reaching the Communist terrorists.

All lorries carrying foodstuffs were stopped and checked. Drivers had to show proof of their destinations.

Patrols went along the East and West coasts to prevent illegal landings of food and other stores to the guerrillas.

Enrolment of volunteers has risen to 364,000.

In virtually every city and town in the country, civilian volunteers are active. They have taken over routine duties from the police to free them to join the security forces in the jungle hunt for Communists.

The government hopes, but does not expect, that the campaign will give a knockout blow to the terrorism which has plagued Malaya for more than 10 months.

As it openly flaunts the anti-bandit month drive, terrorists murdered three Chinese, including two women. The two women were the wife and sister of a Chinese whom the Communists had kidnapped previously. —Associated Press.

Miracle Walk Under Ice

Oslo, Feb. 27. — A five-year-old boy, Borge Tøllneset, from Osterdalen, Southern Norway, fell through the ice on the Glomma River today but walked 100 yards under it and was rescued.

Left Proen, a small holder in the district, told the Associated Press tonight: The little boy was walking across the Glomma when suddenly he fell through and into the water. The boy, however, started walking on the bottom of the river and was partly carried by the slow moving current. People who came to his rescue tried to cut a hole in the ice, but in vain. Observing through the transparent ice that the boy was walking, they succeeded in directing him to a cut in the ice, where he was picked up. Left Proen said. —Associated Press.

SINO-SOVIET TREATY

(Continued from Page 1.)

that the Soviet has any rights there at all.

It was pointed out that both sides had agreed that the question of Dairen must be further considered upon the conclusion of the Japanese peace treaty and that meanwhile the administration and all property under Russian possession must be taken over by China this year.

The experts said the "new treaty in no way confirms renewed Russian rights, interests or positions in new China. It starts from the principle that the Russians are moving in with in 1952. There is no evidence of secret protocols and it is believed that Moscow met its match in Mao Tse-tung." —United Press.

Leopard Still At Large

(Continued from Page 1.)

front trap and lots of caution to catch the big cat.

Damoo Dhore, a native of India and veteran trainer for Ringling Brothers Barnum and Bailey Circus in its winter quarters in Florida, warned Oklahomans that the leopard is "meaner than the lion or tiger" and has the lust to kill.

He said, "The best way for them to capture the beast is to locate the area in which they suspect he is hiding. They bait a trap with a live goat and have a man hiding in a nearby tree to pull the trap door when the leopard goes for the goat." —United Press.

Qantas To Run To Tokyo

Melbourne, Feb. 27. — Qantas Empire Airways has been granted the right to carry civilian passengers between Sydney and Tokyo, its chairman, Mr Hudson Fysh, announced today. The service would operate twice weekly, starting on March 3, he said. —Reuters.

"Form Filling" Wracs Take Course



Girls of the Women's Royal Army Corps are now undergoing a course of physical training to fit them for further duties in this field later on in their service careers. A special course is now in progress at Aldershot. This form helps the girls to find their form.

AT LEAST A YEAR TO BREATHE!

Scientist's Gloomy H-Bomb Analysis

New York, Feb. 27. — A leading American scientist said today that it will take about 12 months to develop the first experimental hydrogen bomb.

Dr Hugh C. Wolfe, chairman of the Federation of American Scientists, said that even then "there is a fair chance that it will not work at all—that it will prove to be a dud."

The statements are made in an article in the magazine, "United Nations World," a private publication having no official connection with the U.N.

Dr Wolfe says Russia would have "great advantage" in an H-bomb war for two reasons: 1. Russian industries are not crowded in big cities like American ports.

2. American people are accustomed to higher standard of living.

A breakdown of water supply and other facilities "would tend to paralyze the American people both materially and psychologically" while the Russian people could "live on roots and sleep in the forest."

On the other hand, the United States lead in technology gives it "comparative advantage" in the H-bomb manufacture and the development of carriers to deliver the dreadful weapon.

However, recalling the underestimate of Russian ability on bomb development, Dr Wolfe says: "We have no sound basis for predicting that we will be ahead of them in the development of the H-bomb."

The H-bomb "doesn't exist at present except as a theoretical calculation. It will take some 12 months to bring it to the stage of the first experimental A-bomb that was set off at Alamogordo in New Mexico on July 16, 1945."

The scientist expresses the hope that President Truman "will appoint a new commission to study atomic energy controls and suggest new American proposals for action to United Nations." —United Press.

Thousands More Thrown Out Of Work

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27. — New cuts in steel production put thousands more out of work today as the industrial effects of the big soft coal strike became more severe.

This is the third week of the nationwide walkout of 370,000 miners.

Even before today's cuts the miners' strike was estimated to have thrown 200,000 people out of work. The miners have ignored a Court order to return to work.

In Washington today, their union pleaded not guilty to charges of contempt of court by defying a Federal Court "no-strike" order and failing to get the miners back to the pits.

The union's attorney has contended that the miners were acting individually—that the union itself had nothing to do with the present strike.

The Court's decision has not yet been given. —Reuters.

A DELICATE QUESTION

Manila, Feb. 27. — President Elpidio Quirino told a press conference today that the Philippines will continue making specific trade arrangements with Japan through SCAP but is not willing to conclude a trade agreement with Japan herself pending the signing of a peace treaty.

There is a proposal by SCAP for to prepare a trade agreement with Japan. My answer is that while we welcome a trade agreement and are actually trading with Japan, we would rather conclude a formal trade agreement after ascertaining the nature of the peace treaty.

When asked whether he would be willing to make a separate peace settlement with Japan, Mr Quirino said: "I don't like to answer that question now. That is a delicate question." —United Press.

DR. STIKKER OPTIMISTIC

New York, Feb. 27. — Dr Dirk Stikker, the Netherlands Foreign Minister and special representative of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, arrived today by air from London for talks with President Truman and the Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson.

He will discuss with them the policies and objectives of his new post.

Dr Stikker was optimistic that progress could be made for the greater economic unity of Europe. —Reuters.

Athens, Feb. 27. — An explosion wrecked part of the Greek Army broadcasting station here today.

The cause was not immediately known. —Reuters.

Action Against Bulgaria

Washington, Feb. 27. — The United States today barred American citizens from entering Bulgaria on private business. All new American passports will be stamped "Not valid for travel in Bulgaria."

Records indicate that 62 Americans are in Bulgaria in private capacities. They will not be forced to leave because of the ban. However, if any of these Americans leaves Bulgaria, he will not be allowed to return. —United Press.

Westerling Case Puzzles Singapore

Singapore, Feb. 27. — A responsible Singapore government official said today that there is "no question" of Captain "Turk" Westerling being extradited to Indonesia.

The United States of Indonesia government has formally asked the British authorities to return Westerling to Jakarta.

The former Dutch Army Captain recently led a band of guerrillas against the Indonesian government, capturing the important town of Bandong in an hour and a half.

Earlier, another Singapore official had said that the government was studying extradition procedure in Westerling's case.

No decision has yet been reached, the first official said, whether Westerling will be charged in a police court or deported to Holland.

Westerling, who was arrested on Sunday, was charged with entering the colony without a permit. Unlike other prisoners in the Central police station, he is getting his meals brought in on trays instead of the normal prison food. —Associated Press.

DUTCH ATTITUDE
The Hague, Feb. 27. — Dutch legal experts said today that they believed it impossible for Singapore to hand over Captain Paul "Turk" Westerling to Indonesia.

Westerling would be expelled from Singapore, but it is expected that he will be transported to Holland because he is a Dutch citizen.

There is a big question whether Westerling can be brought before a Dutch military court, because he was demobilized when he began his insurgent activities in Indonesia.

Official quarters breathed a sigh of relief over Westerling's flight from Indonesia, were worried over his stirring up unrest, for which the Dutch were being held to blame in many quarters. —United Press.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. "Hongkong Calling" — Program Summary: 6.22, "It's Swing Time"; 6.20, "Cantoneze by Radio"; 6.50, "London Promenade Orchestra" (Studio); 7.00, World News and News Analysis (London Relay); 7.15, "Letter from America" by Allister Cooke (London Relay Recorded); 7.30, "Jolson Sings Again" (Presented by Allen Woods, Studio); 8.00, "From the Editorials" (London Relay); 8.10, "Box 200" (Bert Gillette and the Hammond Organ); 8.30, "The Blue Danube" — The True Story of the Strauss Family and their Contemporaries (45); 8.50, "Forum of the Air" — Team: Phillipa Coombes, P. S. Cassidy, Rev. Father T. J. Sheridan, G. J. Guest, Leslie Smith. Question Master: Norman Tucker. (Studio); 9.30, Interlude: 9.40, Piano Recital by Miss Wong Kuk Ying. (Studio); 10.00, Radio News Reel (London Relay); 10.15, (Weather Report); 10.10, "Light Symphony Orchestra"; 10.30, Josephine Bradley and Her Duetroom Orchestra; 10.45, "Come into the Parlor" — Music and Song from Northern Ireland (BBC); 11.15, Weather Report, World News and Home News from Britain; 11.30, God Save the King (London Relay Recorded); 11.30, Close Down.

GRAVE WARNING ON INDIA'S COMMUNAL FEUD

Karachi, Feb. 27. — The Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, today warned India that Pakistan was "fully prepared for war" if India wanted to fight.

In a prepared statement which he read to a press conference, Mr Khan blamed India for the recent communal rioting in the East Pakistan-Bengal area and said 221 persons were killed and 276 injured in East Pakistan alone.

He charged that the Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, had "misrepresented" the situation in a recent report to the Indian Parliament, in which Mr Nehru blamed East Pakistani Moslems for starting riots.

"As recently as February 23, addressing the Indian Parliament, he (Nehru) said at the end of a long peroration, which was full of inaccuracies and misrepresentations, that if the proposals that had been made to us by India were not agreed to by Pakistan, India 'would have to adopt other methods.' I invite all peace-loving people of the world to note this threat."

"As for ourselves, I repeat we want nothing but peace. I have said it before and say it again, we have no aggressive intentions toward India."

He continued: "Our policy is to live and let live. On the other hand, if India wants war, she will find us fully prepared. We value our freedom more than we value anything else in the world."

Mr Ali Khan said the only solution to the problem was that "we should win the confidence of the minority communities on either side and convince them it is to their own governments they should look for redress for their wrongs and not the government across the border." —United Press.

Steel Embargo Lifted

London, Feb. 27. — Moscow Radio said today that an agreement had been signed for the lifting of West Germany's embargo on steel exports to the Soviet zone.

The Radio, which quoted a message from the official Soviet news agency Tass in Berlin, said the deal was signed yesterday by Mr Joseph Groppe, head of the East German Trade Department and Dr Karl Kaumann, his West zone counterpart.

West Germany imposed the embargo on February 8 because the East zone had fallen behind with deliveries under the international trade pact. —Reuters.

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"I think we ought to set aside at least one week to settle for once and for all the squabble between the Army and Navy."

